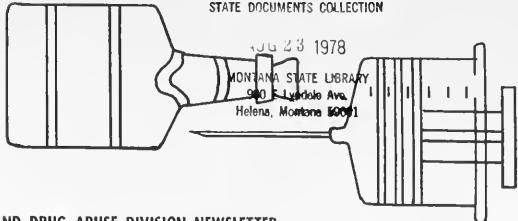


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MONTANA ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE DIVISION NEWSLETTER

Volume 4, Number 1

January-February, 1978

Council Approves Six Mini-Grants

The Montana State Advisory Council for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Prevention approved six Mini-Grants for Drug Abuse Prevention from among 25 proposed projects, according to Prevention Coordinator Rod Gwaltney.

The approved projects were submitted by Counseling and Educational Development Service (CEDS) of Missoula, Montana Catholic Conference, Powell Co. Alcohol Program, Gallatin Council on Health and Drugs, Flathead Tribal Alcoholism Program and Butte Indian Alcohol Program. The Council recommended approval of a seventh Mini-Grant for Great Falls if two similar proposals from Western Center and Focus on Children Project can be consolidated into a single project.

All the approved Mini-Grants were for \$1,000 with the exception of the CEDS proposal, a combination of two projects, which was allocated \$2,000.

Mini-Grants are strictly limited to proposals for drug abuse prevention. The program has been operated by the State drug abuse authority for the past three years and has generated a variety of projects and programs, including preparation of bilingual drug abuse prevention pamphlets, a multi-media solvent abuse prevention presentation, youth drop-in centers and neighborhood conservation groups.

State Staff Scheduling Second Summer School

Montana's Second Annual Summer School on Substance Abuse Studies is in planning, and, according to training supervisor Terry Standifit, has been tentatively scheduled for the middle of June. Standifit said letters soliciting interested sponsors were sent to ten Montana colleges and universities in December. Several positive responses have been returned to date, but Standifit said a final decision on the location of the Summer School will not be made until mid-January.

Although curriculum content will not be finalized before April, Standifit indicated that an attempt will be made to return Fr. Joe Martin because of his excellent reception at the first Summer School held at College of Great Falls (CGF) last year. Design for this year's school will be similar to the CGF Summer School in providing an overview of the field of alcohol abuse through a sound basic course on alcoholism. The general public will be invited, though course content will be directed primarily to the professional service provider, and will be offered for three college credits.

About ninety participants representing such fields as social work, education, medical professions, the clergy and program staff attended the CGF School, with about four hundred present for the opening address by Fr. Martin. Session topics included psychological, physiological and medical aspects of alcoholism, a cultural and historical overview, and a very thorough review of current literature and research.

AIS Now Fully Operational

The computerized Alcohol Information System which records active clients data from Montana's approved alcohol programs should be fully operational by the beginning of 1978, according to Dick Petaja, ADAD Reporting Supervisor. Using report forms and reporting techniques developed during six months of pilot testing by Southwest Alcoholism Services, District I, and Providence alcoholism programs, most approved Montana alcohol programs were converted to the new system during the last month of 1977.

The AIS data collecting process reflects admission, discharge, and selected demographic information for active clients in all State approved programs, and is updated on a monthly basis. Raw data is collected by reporting program staff and submitted to ADAD. Client confidentiality is ensured through a coding method which prevents non-program personnel from determining a client's name.

Two sets of information can be regularly obtained through analysis of the raw data, Petaja said. Feedback reports are prepared which describe active client status for the report month. This feedback is useful for reporting program information. A separate report covers DWI clients, Petaja said, because this area is considered to be an educational service rather than treatment, and is processed separately in the computer.

Experience gained during the pilot testing phase, along with information received during regional training sessions, has resulted in development of a new instructional booklet for completion of Admission/Discharge forms, which will be sent to reporting programs during the month of January.

Individual reports undergo extensive editing prior to final computer processing, because the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program rejects programs which contain errors. For this reason, frequent telephone calls are sometimes necessary to eliminate errors detected either by

ADAD personnel or by the computer during initial editing. Petaja said the excellent cooperation received from reporting programs has simplified the set-up process.

The established data pool of accepted reports already exceeds 1500 and is large enough to begin special request analysis, according to Petaja. Research during the first two months of 1978 is expected to be minimal because staff time will be devoted to providing training programs and integrating recently approved programs into the new system. Special request analysis for reporting programs will be conducted as staff time is available, Petaja said. The SPSS package will allow a "pretty sophisticated analysis to be conducted for under \$30."

Alcoholism Prevention Curricula Reviewed

A series of three prevention education curricula entitled "Decisions and Drinking," which has been prepared by National Center for Alcohol Education (NCAE), a program administered by University Research Corp, under contract to NIAAA, should be available in early 1978.

Prevention Coordinator Rod Gwaltney will be reviewing the series to determine the applicability of the courses for use in Montana. Each course is composed of eight 1-1/2 to 2 hour sessions intended to be offered once-per-week for 12 to 20 participants. Course packages include freeloan films, take-home summaries for each session, master copies of other printed materials, overhead projection materials and facilitators presentation materials. The courses are designed for delivery by lay persons, possibly group members.

"The Power of Positive Parenting: a course for parents of young children," is designed to "help parents make conscious, personal decisions about drinking which will increase the likelihood that, in this drinking society, their drinking-related decisions and practices will be constructive — for themselves and for their children."

"Reflections in a Glass: a course for women," is "designed for adult women who meet in groups to consider issues of consequence to their daily lives. These women's groups may be located in urban, suburban or rural areas."

The third course, "An Ounce of Prevention," is designed for black minorities and will probably not be considered for use in Montana.

Presentation of the courses requires a meeting room for 12-20 people, 16mm movie and overhead projectors, a projection screen and duplicating facilities to reproduce handouts.

Course design for delivery by lay persons rather than professional trainers makes the series attractive for use in rural Montana communities with limited prevention resources.

Media Prevention Campaign Planned

An alcohol abuse prevention campaign for use on radio, television and in print media is being planned by prevention coordinator Rod Gwaltney. He has been talking with advertising agencies to assess costs and the quality of available products.

At the November State Advisory Council meeting in Glasgow, the Council heard representatives from Comp Care, a private, for-profit corporation specializing in hospital-based programs for alcoholism and behavior disorders, discuss a \$20,000 media prevention project.

Target population for the media campaign would be the average Montana drinker, including women, youth and the elderly. The campaign would be State-wide in scope and, according to Gwaltney, would attempt to impact every drinker next summer.

ADAD Special Services Section Offers State Employee Assistance Program

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of Dept. of Institutions has assumed administrative and counseling responsibility for an Employee Assistance Program for State employees. The basis of the program is a policy statement released by the Governor in early 1974.

ADAD will offer counseling and referral services to State employees primarily in the Helena vicinity, according to program manager Ron Spurlin, and will coordinate service delivery by local community programs to State employees in other counties.

The Governor's policy statement recognized that behavioral health problems which affect employees' work performance, such as marital, financial, drug or alcohol abuse or emotional problems, can successfully respond to treatment or counseling. State government's concern with such problems is focused on job performance, however, and does not involve inquiry into the employee's personal life.

The purpose of the policy is to assure that employees with behavioral-medical problems will receive the same service and availability of treatment that is now extended to State employees with any other illness.

Supervisors, who are responsible for implementing the policy, are not expected to make a diagnosis, but are expected to maintain confidentiality and to assure that no troubled employee will have job security or promotional opportunities jeopardized by a request for assistance. Referrals to the Employee Assistance Program or to other available service must be based strictly on unsatisfactory job performance.

Employees requesting or referred to services are responsible to comply with referrals for diagnosis and to cooperate with the prescribed therapy as a condition of continued work. If the employee refuses to accept rehabilitation assistance or cooperative guidance in correcting the problem, the employee will be subject to disciplinary action for continued deficiency in job performance.

Unsatisfactory performance or attendance should

Francesca Baby" Wows State Staff

Produced by Walt Disney Educational Media Company, "Francesca, Baby," a recently purchased two-part 16-mm color film about the effects of alcoholism on a family, has received excellent reviews from ADAD staff.

Suggested audiences include intermediate through adult education, social studies, language arts, guidance and psychology classes, along with youth, parent, business and church groups. The film was nominated for an Emmy award and is intended to stimulate open discussion about the physical, social and emotional effects on the family of an alcoholic parent.

Francesca, 17, and Kate, 10, try to compensate for and cope with their alcoholic mother, who spends her days in her bedroom drowning the memory of her son's death in alcohol. The father is a traveling salesman who is able to avoid confronting his wife's alcohol abuse problem by his absence, and puts the burden on their children. The film describes typical problems of life with an alcoholic parent.

When Francesca receives a pamphlet from Alateen sent anonymously, she feels threatened. Upon the urging of her boyfriend, she reluctantly attends a meeting where she discovers several classmates are members.

This is the turning point for Francesca. Attendance at Alateen gives her new insight and she and Kate take steps to protect their lives against their mother's erratic behavior. In a series of dramatic events, the girls finally establish a line of communication with their mother.

Printed material which accompanies the 22 and 25 minute films in a \$545 package suggests discussion topics for film follow-up and for written reports. Also included are lists of typical local resources as well as national sources for reprinted materials. Contact Rod Gwaltney at ADAD for additional information.

be called to the employee's attention by the supervisor and discussed privately if it continues. If it appears that the employee cannot or will not improve performance or attendance, the employee will be referred by the supervisor to the Employee Assistance Program. The Program will work with the supervisor, the employee and the appropriate community resources to establish an appropriate treatment plan and to assist the employee or family member in attaining treatment goals.

If the employee accepts the offer of help and if job performance or attendance problems improve to an acceptable level, no further action will be taken. If problems continue, regular disciplinary procedures will apply.

A variety of poor work habits can indicate employee problems. These include excessive or unexcused absences, particularly on Monday, Friday or days before and after holidays; wage attachments or other involvements with the law; altercations with fellow employees; deteriorating personal appearance; prolonged lunch hours; frequent disappearances at coffee breaks; poorer judgment; increasing spoilage; increasing complaints from the public; and tardiness and early departures.

Supervisors or employees concerned with personal problems are urged to contact the Employee Assistance Program, ADAD, Dept. of Institutions, Capitol Station, Helena, MT 59601, 449-3405.

Montana Leader in Evaluation Process

ADAD Reporting and Evaluation Bureau Chief Bob Anderson attended a two-day Drug Abuse Treatment Evaluation Task Force Workshop, Dec. 8-9, in San Antonio, Texas. The workshop was sponsored by National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA's) Division of Scientific and Program Information (DSPI) and conducted by a technical assistance contractor.

NIDA policy has recently shifted from formula grant funding for drug abuse treatment, to the use of a Statewide Services Contract mechanism which requires closer evaluation of treatment services.

The workshop was designed in response to state requests for evaluation assistance. It provided a forum for state representatives to share knowledge and experiences, as well as to facilitate interstate communication and cooperation.

Participants heard opening remarks by DSPI Director William H. Spillane, Ph.D., and then separated into four multi-state task forces to discuss program evaluation procedures used by each state and to prepare recommendations for NIDA.

Participants also heard D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D., of Texas Christian University, director of a ten-year NIDA research project studying the use of follow-up techniques to evaluate treatment effectiveness.

Two types of evaluation were distinguished at the conference, Anderson said. Contract and program monitoring for compliance with contract requirements is commonly conducted by most states. However, research evaluation, which is designed to determine whether programs are effective is seldom accomplished. The Texas Christian project is one of few research evaluation projects in the nation.

Montana is generally ahead of other states in development of evaluation procedures, Anderson said, and is one of very few states with a formal evaluation procedure in written form. Montana's Evaluation Handbook, according to Anderson, is likely to be a forerunner for the nation.

Among the many preliminary recommendations returned by State representatives are a NIDA state-of-the-art review of current state evaluation activities and establishment of an interstate information sharing mechanism on the subject. Also recommended was clinic-level training in evaluation techniques, a formal NIDA policy statement on the legal implications of follow-up, adjustment of CODAP definitions to reflect changes in treatment approaches, use of client input in the evaluation process, definition of standardized criteria for client "success" and funding decisions based on evaluation data.

Training Calendar Set

The ADAD training calendar for early 1978 is being firmcd up by Trainer Les Tanberg. The following list contains those events which have been finalized for the first four months of 1978, though according to Tanberg, there may yet be some additions to the list.

Announcements and registration forms will be sent to all approved programs about three weeks prior to individual events, and will note any changes or additions to the list.

JANUARY

16-20 Fundamentals of Program Evaluation — Helena

25-26 Self-Awareness — Miles City

FEBRUARY

6-9 Facts About Drug Abuse — Helena

22-24 Group Counseling — Lewistown

MARCH

2-3 or 3-4 First Aid and Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation — Helena

6-10 Short Term Client Systems — Missoula

27-31 Youth Intervention and Strategies — Billings

APRIL

4-7 Assessment Interviewing for Treatment Planning — ?

17-21 Criminal Justice Systems — Billings

Statewide Prevention Curriculum Planned

A statewide substance abuse prevention curriculum is in the works for Montana, according to prevention coordinator Rod Gwaltney. A curriculum guide has been in use for the past few years, Gwaltney said, but has left actual design of the course offerings up to teachers and to local school districts.

Carl Nickerson of the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will visit Helena for several days, probably in late February. Nickerson was closely involved with the development of the drug and alcohol abuse curriculum presently in use across Washington and is being brought to Montana through the auspices of NIDA grants. Pyramid Project of Berkley, Cal. Pyramid will pay consultant fees for Nickerson's appearance, while ADAD will pay travel and per diem costs.

Spence Sararius of the Montana Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Robert Nels of Gallatin County Extension Office in Bozeman will meet with Nickerson, along with Gwaltney and other ADAD staff.

The Washington State substance abuse curriculum has been highly recommended by Pyramid as the best established curriculum among the western states. State and county authorities will review the curriculum design with an eye toward adapting it for use under Montana's more rural conditions.

UM Alcohol Studies Program Receives Grant

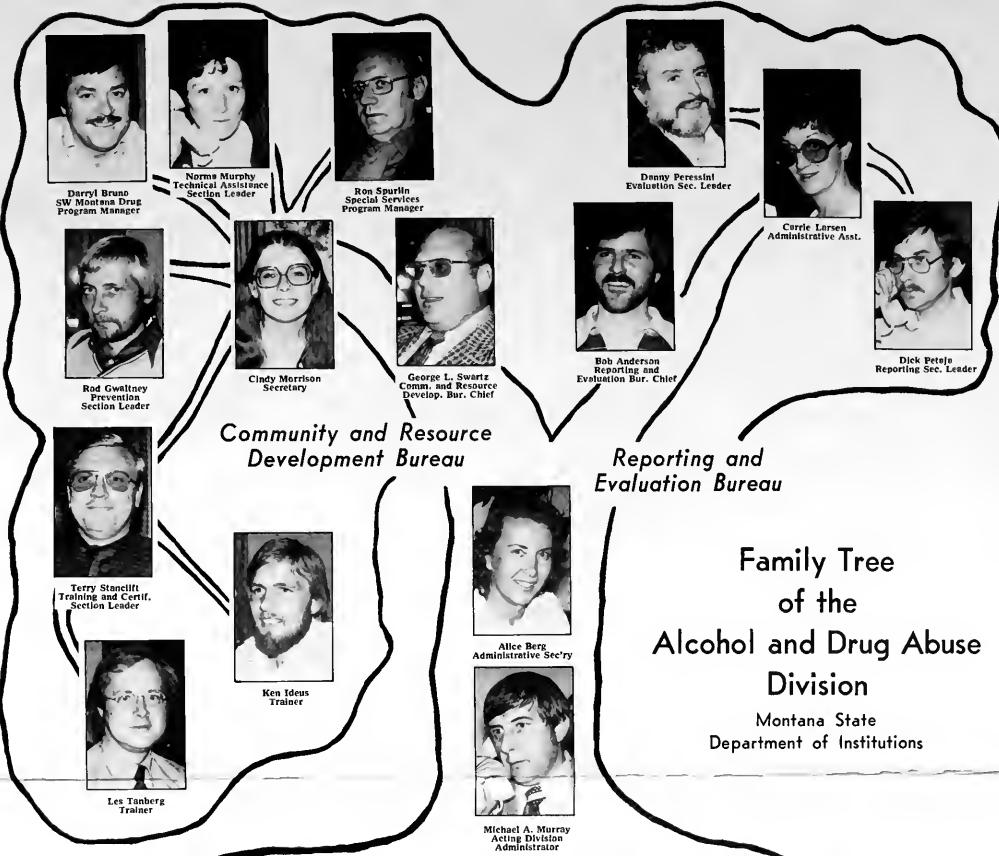
Dr.'s James M. Schaefer and Richard O. Shields, co-directors of the Ad Hoc Alcohol Studies Program at the University of Montana, announce that they have received a grant for \$6,100 to equip an alcohol studies laboratory.

The grant for supplies and related expenses was awarded through the Alcoholism Research Authority of State of North Carolina, in a cooperative inter-university research program between UM and the Center for Alcohol Studies at the University of North Carolina. The purpose of the UM research program is to study physiological predisposition to alcohol use and abuse.

Dr. Schaefer and research assistant Paul Bach will attempt to determine if there are "demonstrable links between the way people's bodies use up test amounts of alcohol, their mental and physiological reactions during alcohol tests, and their plasma dopamine betahydroxylase activity levels, which measure their sympathetic nervous system reactions."

The research studies will be conducted in facilities at the UM Dept. of Anthropology under the supervision of Dr. Schaefer.

A report will soon be available on the "alcohol road show" which Shields and Schaefer conducted in a variety of Montana communities during the latter part of 1977.



Montana State Advisory Council for Alcohol and Drug Abuse



Reorganization Streamlines Operation

Reorganization, which upgraded Addictive Diseases Bureau to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) of Dept. of Institutions, has streamlined both organization and operation of the State authorities for alcoholism and drug abuse, according to Michael A. Murray, Division Administrator.

The original form of HB827, the alcohol tax bill, mandated divisional status for the State alcohol authority. This provision was amended out before the final version of the bill was passed. The mechanism and final decision for reorganization was left up to Dept. of Institutions Director Lawrence M. Zanto, with final approval from Governor Thomas L. Judge.

ADAD has three functional components covering both alcohol and drug abuse, administration, reporting and evaluation, and service. Division Administrator Michael A. Murray is responsible for conduct of day-to-day operations for the 15 employee division.

Robert W. Anderson is Chief of Reporting and

Evaluation Bureau, which is composed of Management Information Section, Program Evaluation Section, and a Policy and Standards Section. Anderson is responsible for development of annual State plans for alcoholism and drug abuse, for grant applications, for client data collection and generation of statistical reports, and for evaluation of community programs for compliance with contract requirements, Montana law and the Montana Administrative Code.

George L. Swartz is Chief of Community and Program Development Bureau, and is responsible for five sections: Direct Services, Technical Assistance, Special Services, Prevention, and Training and Certification. The Direct Services Section covers operation of Southwest Montana Drug Program (SMDP). Technical Assistance Section provides services to local programs and other service providers within the State. Special Services Section deals with Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) in management of substance abuse services at State correc-

tional institutions. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programming and Employees Assistance for State employees, management of Regional Substance Abuse Coordinators and of the NIDA Statewide Services Contract. Prevention Section covers non-treatment activities statewide which seek to impact potential substance abusers before problems develop. Training and Certification Section is involved with developing voluntary counselor and management certification for local programs, and provides training to enable local program staff to meet minimum requirements.

The Addictive Diseases Bureau interim organization reduced the number of full-time employees (FTE's) allotted to the State alcohol and drug abuse agencies by two. Since the reorganization was accomplished without requesting additional FTE's the net saving in FTE's has been maintained.

Reorganization from bureau to divisional status has also streamlined operations, says Division Administrator Murray, because reports are now made directly to the Department Director.

Systems Permit Low-Cost Client Data Analysis

"The Habit" introduces a new statistical feature with the first issue of 1978. Full implementation of the Alcohol Information System will permit the Reporting and Evaluation Bureau to present summaries of data in each issue of "The Habit." Alcohol program management information, along with data analysis based on the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) for drug abuse programs will be presented in the form of bar graphs and maps when possible.

These data summaries will be based on the data collected in the interval between issues, and should represent the latest available information on clients in treatment for substance abuse in Montana. The summaries will reflect admissions, discharges and selected demographic data for clients in State approved programs.

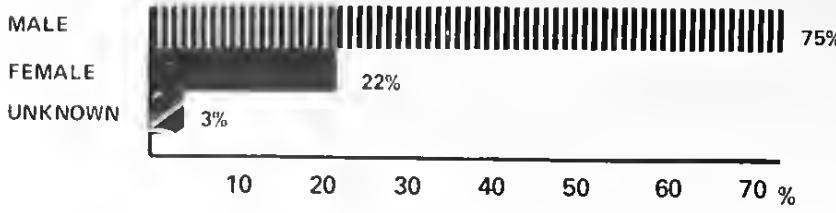
Analysis of client data at relatively low cost, about \$25-30 per analysis, is permitted by a computer program called the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS is a relatively low cost computer software package, about \$2,500, developed by a group of social science researchers, computer scientists and statisticians centered at the University of Chicago and the University of Alberta.

SPSS represents nearly a decade of systems design, programming and documentation, and is now being used at nearly 600 installations, including conversions to almost 20 different operating systems and computers. Adoption of the SPSS, rather than independent development of programming capabilities, has saved Montana thousands of dollars.

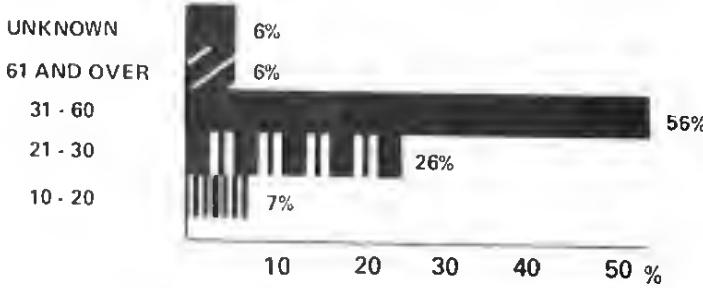
MONTANA STATE-WIDE ALCOHOL CLIENT ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS

(July 1976 – June 1977)

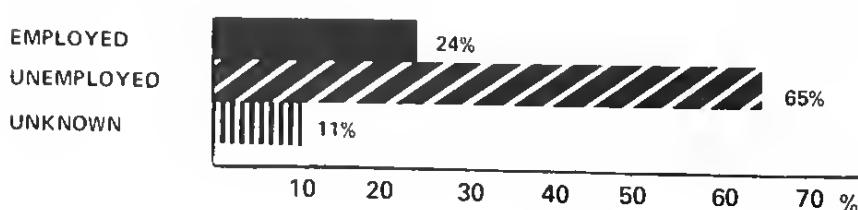
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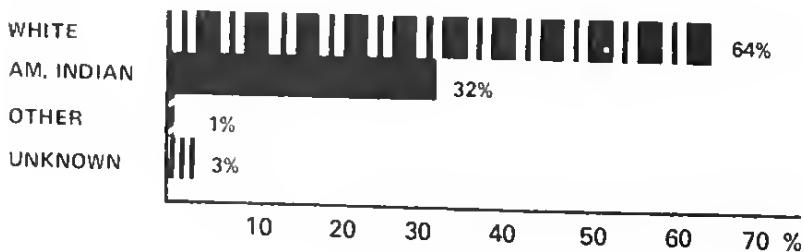
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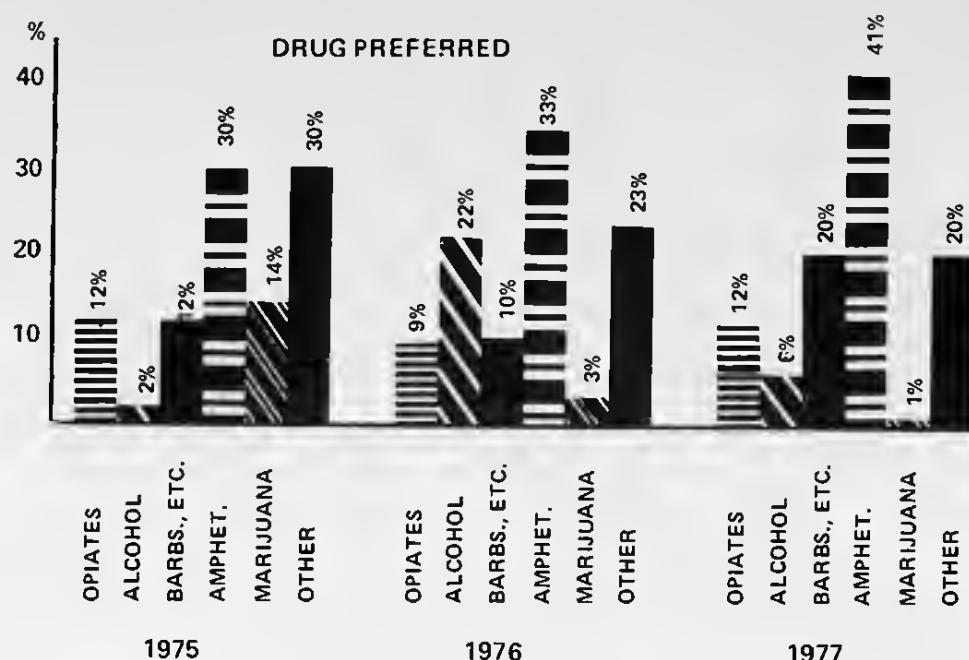
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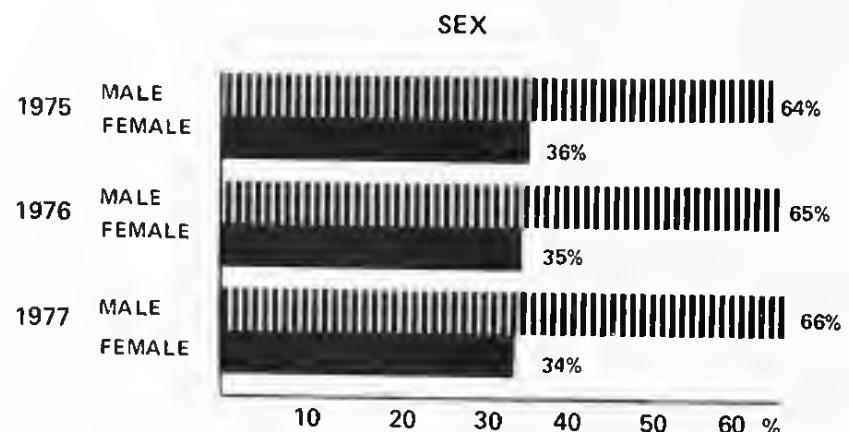
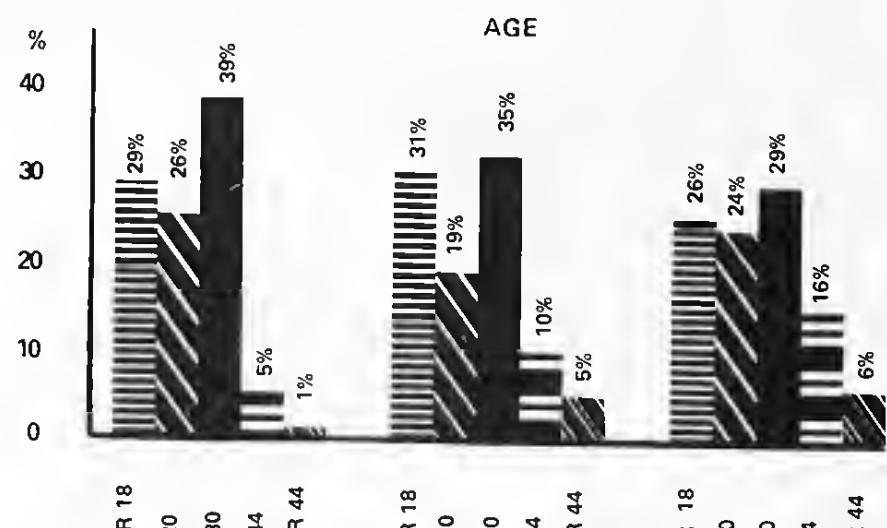
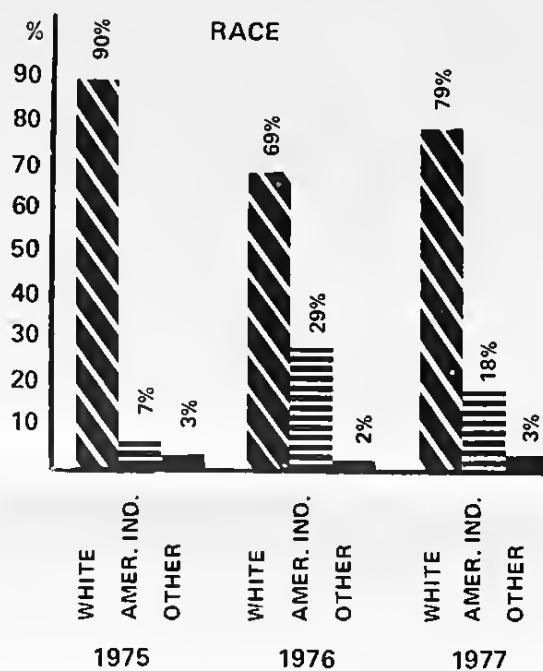
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MONTANA DRUG TREATMENT CLIENTS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1975, 1976, and 1st QUARTER 1977



"The quality of the decisions made by management is directly related to the quality and quantity of data available to support those decisions."



FEED THE HABIT!

Editorial comments, questions, letters, cartoons, sketches, photographs, job opportunity listings, client statements and discussions of professional research are welcome, along with news items and clippings of note.

Please address submissions to The Habit, ADAD, 1539 11th Ave., Helena, MT 59601.

FDA Bulletin Lists Laetrile Hazards

New warnings are emerging from the controversy surrounding use of laetrile in treatment of cancer. According to the Nov.-Dec., 1977, FDA Drug Bulletin, hazards relate to the toxicity of the project as well as to production and packaging deficiencies.

There is general agreement that the product known in this country as Laetrile is the glycoside amygdalin, which contains cyanide, a potent and rapidly acting respiratory enzyme poison. American and foreign medical literature records 37 poisonings and 17 deaths resulting from amygdalin and related cyanogenic glycosides, along with thorough summaries of both acute and chronic cyanide toxicity produced by ingestion of the substances.

"The precise mechanism of cyanide release," according to the Bulletin, "is unclear in many situations. We do know that its release from amygdalin occurs in the presence of hydrolyzing b-glucosidase enzymes which are present in some raw fruits and vegetables. Lettuce, mushrooms, certain fresh fruits, green peppers, celery and sweet almonds all contain these enzymes. Thus, ingestion of any of these uncooked foods with amygdalin can produce cyanide intoxication."

Cyanide released in the gastrointestinal tract is rapidly absorbed and quickly inhibits cellular respiration, resulting in dizziness, nausea, vomiting, hypotension, shock, stupor, coma, respiratory failure and death. There is also indication that birth defects may develop in the offspring of mothers who have ingested cyanogenic substances during pregnancy. Recent reports also describe a variety of allergic and other adverse reactions to the substance.

Since the FDA has no control over manufacture and distribution of Laetrile, there is no way to ensure quality of the drug or to take action when a harmful sample is found. Manufacturing deficiencies which have been reported include microbial contamination and the presence of impurities and adulterants such as pyrogen, methyl and isopropyl alcohols. Subpotency as well as leakage of some samples, which could lead to contamination, has been reported. Autoclaving to sterilize the preparations causes chemical changes which "may cause the drug to have physiological properties radically different from those of the naturally occurring substance."

The FDA suggests that health professionals who deal with individuals who are using Laetrile should be alert for symptoms of both acute and chronic cyanide intoxication, to warn against ingestion of high concentration parenteral preparation and to be alert for other adverse or unusual reactions.

Although prescribing or dispensing Laetrile for patients is illegal in Montana, 12 states have legalized use of the drug. FDA urges that unusual reactions to Laetrile should be reported to Division of Drug Experience, HFD-210 FDA, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Hanrahan Named Counselor

Montana State Advisory Council for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Prevention member Kay Hanrahan joined the District II Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program as a counselor on Dec. 1 of last year, replacing Marge Sullivan. Her duties will include individual counseling and direction of a public information program for Prairie, Dawson and Wibaux Counties in eastern Montana. She will spend each Monday in Terry and will be available daily for consultation at the District II office in Glendive.

Mrs. Hanrahan is a philosophy graduate of St. Mary's of Notre Dame, and has worked in the alcohol and drug abuse field for five years, serving four years as a State Council member.

Urban Indian Pilot:

Big Horn County, in eastern Montana, will receive \$30,000 in federal funding to be matched with nearly \$11,000 in County funds to establish an alcoholism program at Hardin. The program will be a pilot approach to develop an off-reservation, urban Indian program design and a treatment modality sensitive to Indian family life and culture.

Hardin, located on the northern border of the Crow Indian Reservation and about 40 miles from the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, is a major point of purchase for alcohol by Indians. Since Hardin is off-reservation, tribal police have no authority over alcohol problems in the city. Similarly, city and County law enforcement officers do not have authority to transport problem individuals to detoxification services at Crow Agency. Problem individuals may be transported by ambulance or by the police to Billings, 46 miles west, leaving the city without the emergency services involved.

According to the project proposal, submitted by the Big Horn County Commissioners, a Big Horn County Alcohol Board would be formed during the first developmental phase "for administrative and advisory purposes." This phase would last for the term of a six-month contract with Big Horn County Mental Health Satellite to provide professional services, including immediate treatment, prior to take-over by permanent staff.

The program will initially lease space from the Mental Health Satellite and will utilize detox facilities at Crow Agency. Plans for improvement of the Big Horn County Courthouse include space for the new program. Services provided will include out-patient counseling and support services.

Jim Brown, MSW, ACSW, will serve on contract as program director during the start-up phase. Brown is from Texas and has previously worked as a social work supervisor and psychiatric social worker at Methodist Home in Waco, as a teacher at Holy Name Catholic School in Houston, and as a youth director at Glenbrook United Methodist Church in Houston.

5-Month Study to Document Violations of Uniform Act In 28 Montana Counties

As part of efforts to implement decriminalization provisions of the Montana Uniform Alcohol Act, ADAD has contracted with Clint Grimes of Mountain Consultants, Helena, to produce a "definitive study on protective custody as it pertains to treatment and services for intoxicated persons and persons incapacitated by alcohol, 80-2726(2) R.C.M. 1947."

The five-month, \$15,000 study will involve interviews with Highway Patrol officers, county sheriffs, city police and State-approved alcohol program directors serving 28 Montana counties. Grimes will also review all Dept. of Justice, county and city statistics for fiscal years 1973-1977, and the first two quarters of FY '78. He will document law enforcement agencies that are not currently in compliance with the Uniform Act and are charging individuals with intoxication or drunkenness.

Grimes will study and document the vulnerability of law enforcement personnel who deal with inmates, and in cooperation with Dept. of Justice and other law enforcement agencies, will develop model Uniform Act implementation guidelines for use by city and county law enforcement agencies.

The study will result in three final reports: Study of Protective Custody Procedures; Study of Vulnerability of Law Enforcement Officers and Development of Draft Implementation Guidelines; and, Study and Documentation of Substitute Charges.

Grimes recently completed a Native American study entitled "Alcoholism and Montana Indian People: Toward an Off-Reservation Solution," for the Montana United Indian Association under an Addictive Diseases Bureau grant. ADAD made \$30,000 in federal funds available to Big Horn County for establishment of a pilot urban Indian program in Hardin on the basis of that study.

REGIONAL NOTES

Prevention Workshops:

Region V Alcohol and Drug Council has contracted with Counseling and Educational Development Service (CEDS), a Missoula-based consultant group, to produce a series of inservice drug education and prevention workshops for community resource persons. According to Region V Coordinator Ken Anderson, the project is "intended to maximize the impact of available funds by enhancing the awareness and sophistication of existing community and school resources."

"Enhancement of existing resources," according to Anderson, "has three basic benefits. First, these resources are already linked to the community and remain long after the professional has gone on to the next class or community.

"Second, by building on the knowledge and expertise already existing, a greater level of sophistication can be left in the community than when students or 'people' in general are the target.

"Third, financial resources are multiplied when persons already employed by schools or agencies (with budgets and resources) are developed as drug education resource persons able to provide primary treatment and/or prevention services."

The planned prevention/education package would be presented in four modules. Module I would be an introductory session discussing individual expectations and examining personal values and attitudes toward use and abuse of drugs. Module II would present physiological, psychological and sociological themes relating to pharmacology. Module III would provide a review of past and current approaches to drug abuse to develop working definitions of prevention and treatment. Module IV would examine the interaction between drugs and people, and address the relationship between "drug abuser" and "helper" through group discussion and role playing to direct attention toward participant attitudes, values and expectations in contact situations.

Participation in the workshop series should increase awareness of personal values related to drugs and abuse, ability to discuss drugs and abuse knowledgeably and comfortably, and competence to act as a resource in dealings with drug abusers or with individuals who have questions about drugs and drug abuse.

Community resources who might benefit from participation include alcoholism counselors, school teachers, administrators, counselors and psychologists, clergy and social service providers.

Presentations are planned at Libby, Swan River, Kalispell, Ronan, Missoula and Hamilton. Interested groups in other communities should contact Dr. Rowan Conrad, CEDS, Box 7281, Hellgate Station, Missoula, MT 59807.

In Memorium

Fred W. Barta, 35, of Anaconda, a friend and co-worker of all involved with substance abuse treatment in Montana, died Jan. 5, 1978, of a heart attack. Barta was Executive Director of Anaconda Work Activity Center.

Fred Barta began work with substance abuse in Montana as Director of the first drug abuse program in Bozeman. He was also instrumental in writing the grant which started Southwest Montana Drug Program. His clinical leadership as Director of Treatment brought SMDP to its present status as a nationally recognized rural drug abuse treatment program.

He earned a B.A. degree in psychology at Rocky Mountain College, Billings, in 1969, and a M.S. degree in rehabilitation counseling at Eastern Montana College, Billings, in 1971.

Fred Barta is survived by his wife, Joan, and two children.

Staff Certification Committee Disbanded

At a November 30 meeting in Billings, the ADAD Certification Committee disbanded itself after determining future directions for the development of substance abuse staff and management certification in Montana. ADAD training staff Ken Ideus and Terry Stanclift attended the meeting.

The Committee decided to continue the certification effort by implementing a voluntary system, with the intention of obtaining legislative authorization for a mandatory system in the '79 State Legislature. The Committee also determined to continue with the intent of reducing the present list of standards to a basic core, and to establish a new certification committee under a revised membership selection format.

The new certification committee should hold its first meeting in late January, and will retain two of the original committee members, Dick Baumberger and Jack Pollari, in an advisory capacity for two meetings, or about six months. The revised selection format is designed to assure local program input and feedback on future developments in certification.

Each program, with satellites considered as parts of a larger program, will be asked to select one candidate for the committee. Each candidate will receive a ballot of candidates from the home region and will elect a single candidate with voting membership on the central committee. Candidates not elected will be asked to serve as contact persons for their programs in the area of certification. In addition to voting members, non-voting representation will be invited from Alcohol Programs of Montana (APM), from staff and counselors' unions, and from any other special interest groups with concerns about certification. Total voting membership is expected number from 7 to 10 persons.

One of the first tasks of the new committee will be to reduce the list of standards elements to general requirements for both alcohol and drug abuse workers. Lists of specialized elements for alcohol abuse counselors and for drug abuse counselors will also be prepared. Individuals interested in becoming certified as a substance abuse counselor for both specialties will then be expected to

meet general requirements as well as both sets of specialized requirements. According to Ideus, prospects are excellent for a joint drug-alcohol substance abuse certification system.

Ideus says that prospects are also good for coordinating development of certification along similar lines with other states. A national trend appears to be moving toward expanding requirements and the complexity of certification, while Montana is moving toward simplification of the process. Several states, according to Ideus, have recently established certification systems, including Nevada, Colorado, Nebraska and North Dakota. Though some of these states use oral and written tests, Montana currently has no plans to use examinations.

Training courses are planned as a basis for certification requirements, along with measurement of the validity of training. Academic education will also be considered as it applies to a particular

training field. Consideration of experience will be open to several options, according to Ideus. Experience may be eliminated as a basis for certification, or it may be considered on a qualitative basis as to how it applies to an individual's present job or to a job applied for. Under this option, experience would not be valid unless acceptable performance could be demonstrated.

Ideus sees development of a portfolio system with resumes specific to job specifications as a possible by-product of the certification system. Portfolios could be a great benefit to staff, he says, for job mobility within the State as well as out of the State.

Congress Funds \$2 Million Alcohol Research Effort Through 5 Major Grants

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) has announced five major Alcohol Research Center grants totaling \$2 million for FY '77.

The Alcohol Research Center grants program is designed to complement NIAAA's regular research grants program. The program provides long-term support for interdisciplinary research programs with a focus on a particular research theme relating to alcoholism or other alcohol problems.

The designated Alcohol Research Centers and areas of research they will pursue are: University of California, Berkeley, School of Public Health — Social Epidemiology of Alcohol Problems; University of Colorado, Boulder — Genetic Approaches to Neuropharmacology of Ethanol; Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City of New York — Pathologic and Toxic Effects of Alcohol; The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, San Diego, California — Central Nervous System Effects of Alcohol: Cellular Neurobiology; Washington University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, Missouri — Neurobiology, Genetics, Epidemiology and Alcoholism.

The program is designed to attract the best scientists from the biomedical, behavioral, and social science disciplines and to provide a stable environment for coordinated and integrated research efforts.

The Alcohol Research Center Program is planned as a five year effort to be funded by annual appropriations. Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 for FY '77. Centers may receive up to \$1 million annually.

UM Professors to Present Papers

University of Montana Assistant Professor of Anthropology James Schaefer and Assistant Professor of Social Work Dick Shields will present a two-day workshop at Arizona State University entitled "The Many Faces of Alcoholism," Feb. 21 and 22 in Tempe, Arizona. The workshop will be part of a conference sponsored by Society for Intercultural Education, Training and Research (SIETAR).

Shields and Assistant Professor of Social Work, Tom Roy will also present a paper entitled "Adolescent Alcohol Abuse: Prevention Through Education," at the First National Conference of School Social Workers, April 13-15, in Denver, Colorado.

Schaefer and Shields are co-directors of the Ad Hoc Alcohol Studies Program at the University of Montana in Missoula.

The presentations are part of the program's efforts to "prevent alcoholism and alcohol abuse by providing sound information through educational channels, formal and informal, and by helping professionals understand the disease of alcoholism and to learn to treat alcoholics and alcohol abusers humanely."

Act Could Aid Victims Of Substance Abusers After January 1, 1978

Innocent victims who sustain bodily injuries or death as a result of criminally injurious conduct which occurred on or after Jan. 1, 1978, are eligible for compensation and medical benefits under the Crime Victims Compensation Act. The Act was passed by the 1977 Montana State Legislature, and is administered by the Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC).

The primary revenue source for the benefits is six percent of all fines assessed or bails forfeited on all offenses involving a violation of a State statute or city ordinance relating to the operation or use of motor vehicles, except parking violations. Revenue may also be received from convicted offenders if the court sets such a payment as a condition of probation or parole, or from the offender through a civil action. In addition, the fund may receive federal funding should it become available through congressional action.

Benefits are generally not paid to a spouse, parent, child, brother, sister, or other person living in the same household with the offender.

The claimant is entitled to be reimbursed for medical services approved by DWC, and to weekly compensation of two thirds of the total actual wage loss, up to a maximum of \$125 a week. If any injury causes death, the spouse and dependents are entitled to the same compensation benefits as the claimant until the spouse remarries or the other dependents lose their dependent status. Funeral and burial expenses are also paid up to \$1,100. To the extent funds are available, claimants are entitled to State rehabilitation services.

Contact DWC, 815 Front Street, Helena, MT 59601, 406-449-5633, or for further information.

11/77-6/78 FY '78		
EASTERN REGION I		
District I	\$ 24,062	\$ 51,452
District II	16,180	33,404
*Tri-County	7,854	7,854
Rosebud Co.	5,107	—0—
Custer Co.	—0—	—0—
Ft. Peck Tribal Prog	—0—	—0—
*F. M. Deaconess Chem.		
Dep. Prog. Strat-up	—0—	270,971
NORTHCENTRAL REGION II		
Hill-Top Recovery	62,448	108,385
Blackfeet Tribal P.	24,210	27,544
Cascade City-Co.	—0—	89,857
Ft. Belknap T. P.	9,364	13,094
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION III		
Billings Deaconess Hosp.	—0—	—0—
Rimrock Guidance F.	—0—	101,083
*Central Mt. Fam. S.	17,650	17,650
Crow Tribal Prog.	—0—	3,360
N. Cheyenne T. P.	—0—	26,841
*Wheatland Co. Found.	25,922	25,922
*Musselshell Co. F.	17,785	17,785
*Golden Valley Co. F.	11,402	11,402
*Sweet Grass Co. F.	19,316	19,738
*Stillwater Add. Dis.	21,342	21,342
*Carbon Co. Comm. S.	17,551	17,558
*S.C. Mt. Reg. MHC		Fee for Service
SOUTHWEST REGION IV		
SWMHC & Alc. Serv.	—0—	48,184
*Park Co.	14,820	14,820
Lewis & Clark Alc. P.	—0—	18,900
Anaconda/Deer Lodge	22,044	30,273
Powell Co.	19,339	26,898
Butte Indian Alc. P.	2,000	2,000
*Butte Compcare		Fee for Service
NORTHWEST REGION V		
*CEDS	—0—	—0—
Lincoln Co.	36,648	55,002
*Msla. Gen. Hosp.		Fee for Service
*Sanders Co.	14,868	14,868
W. Mt. Regional P.	N.A.	17,839
Missoula Co.	5,102	5,102
*Mineral Co.	2,896	2,896
*Ravalli Co.	6,637	6,637
Flathead Res.	—0—	8,640
*Msla. Indian Alc. & D	11,303	11,303
NW Mt. Alc. & Drug	9,604	41,889